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CIRCULAR.

TO THE FREEMEN

Of the Tenth Congressional District of N. Carolina:
WASHINGTON, March 6, 1835.

FELLOW CITIZENS: The twenty-third Congress having just terminated, permit me, before leaving Washington, to present you with a brief review of its proceedings. Many of them have been of a nature well calculated to claim, and I doubt not will receive your most serious consideration. Upon subjects of such deep national concern I shall not shrink from the discharge of my duty to the people, but shall speak the truth freely and fully. In the various changes which daily take place in the political world, I have endeavored to keep straight forward, without regard to men, in the support of the great principles upon which I came into public life, and which I am determined to maintain as long as I continue there.

On the great subject of the Tariff I need not detain you. Happily for the country, that vexed question has been amicably and fortunately settled. The Southern farmer is no longer to be ground into dust to enrich the manufacturer of the North.

Internal Improvement, by means of roads and canals, under the Federal Government, a twin-brother to the tariff, has been arrested in its fearful growth by the salutary Veto of the President. By the firm and patriotic exercise of this power, he has checked this wasteful and corrupt expenditure of public money, which threatened at one time to exhaust the public revenue, prevent the payment of the national debt, and the necessary reduction of the tariff which has followed. Upon these two important subjects the Administration deserves much praise. If it has not gone as far as we could have desired, it has gone much further than we had reason to expect.

The policy of the Administration towards our Indian tribes is both patriotic and humane. Under the Act of Congress of 1830, commonly called the Indian bill, the President is authorized to exchange lands west of the Mississippi with such tribes of Indians as may choose to exchange the lands where they now reside and remove thither. Under the provisions of this Act treaties have been formed with almost all the Indian tribes east of the Mississippi river, by which they agree to go to this new country, where they may enjoy their own laws and customs under the parental care and protection of the Federal Government. The Cherokees are the only considerable nation of Indians who have not yet agreed to treat; but they cannot long remain where they are, and must soon follow their red brethren to their new homes. On this subject there is now but one opinion. The enlightened of all parties unite in the belief that the removal of the Indians is the only means of giving peace to the States in which they now reside, and of saving from entire extinction these once powerful and warlike nations.

The Veto of the President, of 1832, to the bill rechartering the Bank of the United States, met with my hearty approbation and support. It is known to you that I voted against that bill, and my reasons were spread before you at great length. I have not since changed my opinion; but, on the contrary, subsequent reflection and experience has but confirmed me in my opposition to that institution. Independent of my objections to the conduct of the Bank and the provisions of the charter, I think it unwise to renew the charters of any Banks. If we must have Banks, and they have become a necessary evil, let us grant new charters rather than renew charters of old ones, and thereby perpetuate these moneyed monopolies: such monopolies are dangerous to free institutions, and should be guarded against. But I do not intend to go into this argument. My opinions are well known. The Bank of the United States cannot, and ought not to be rechartered. This brief review brings us to the summer of 1833, immediately after the passage of the great compromise bill, which fell like oil upon the troubled and angry waves of discontent, and restored peace and harmony to the whole country. The great conflicting interests of the North and the South were happily reconciled, and the sword which had been drawn in civil strife was peacefully returned to its scabbard—with peace came prosperity—your manufactures flourished—busy commerce whitened every sea—and the hand of plenty poured forth her abundance to gladden and reward the industry of the farmer. Never was there a brighter prospect. No patriot could look upon it without wishing it might be perpetual.

REMOVAL OF THE PUBLIC DEPOSITES.

But this bright and joyous prospect was suddenly changed, and, during the whole succeeding winter, nothing was seen throughout our whole commercial community, but deep and wide spread embarrassment and distress. The main cause of this disastrous change in the condition of the country no one can doubt. It was the unexpected and unauthorized removal of the public money from the Bank of the United States, where it had been placed by authority of law, and from which it was removed by the President of the United States. The Secretary of the Treasury, who alone was authorized to remove the public money, refused to do it, and for that refusal was dismissed from office. The President, therefore, in the manifesto which he read to his Cabinet, told them that "the responsibility has been assumed by him," and he begged his Cabinet to consider the "measure as his own." The President does not pretend that he had any authority to remove the public money, for he says that he assumed the responsibility; and, in his last annual message to Congress, he tells us very frankly that the public money is not now under the authority of law, and earnestly invites us to pass some law regulating the deposits in the State Banks. But, strange to tell, the majority in the House of Representatives who sustained the removal of the deposits from the Bank of the United States, where they were under authority of law, have neglected to pass any law for the safety of the public money in the State Banks, and even re-

fused to adopt the law which the Senate passed and sent to our House for its concurrence! What does this show? Does it not show that the great State of New York, having forty Representatives in Congress, and having most of the public money in their State Banks, are determined to keep it and use it as they may think proper, without paying to the Government one cent of interest, and without being controlled by any legal regulations? The Bank of the United States was established by Congress for the safe keeping of the public money. Before its establishment, the Government lost immense sums by the frauds and failures of State Banks. The Bank paid for the use of the public deposits one million and a half of dollars. But this is not all. The Government has in the management of that Bank five Directors, and the right to inspect and supervise at all times the proceedings of the Bank. We, likewise, own in that Bank, stock to the amount of seven millions of dollars. Whatever advantage, therefore, the public money may be to the Bank, it is to the extent of our stock an advantage to us. This, then, fellow citizens, is a plain statement of the case. The public money has been taken from a Bank, which paid for the use of it one million and a half of dollars, in which we own stock to the amount of seven millions of dollars, and where it was known and admitted by all to be entirely safe, and it has been transferred, without authority of law, into numerous State Banks, about which we know but little; over which we have no control whatever; in which we own no stock, and where, in all probability, much of the public money will be lost, as some of it has already been. What man, let me ask, would so manage his own affairs? Who would transfer his own money from a Bank where it was known to be safe and place it where it might be unsafe? Who would take money from a Bank in which he had a large interest, and place it in Banks in which he had no interest? As well might a merchant transfer his custom from his own store, or a miller send his grain to another's mill. Would any discreet man so act, and if he were so to act, would you not pronounce him guilty of madness and folly? And I cannot believe you would have your public servant do with your money what no prudent and sensible man would do with his own.

In answer to these plain and conclusive arguments, I know it will be said, as it has been said, that the Bank has forfeited its charter, abused its powers, and been guilty of corruption. Suppose it were so; is that any reason why we should jeopardize the public money by placing it in unsafe hands? It is a good reason why the Bank should not be rechartered, but no reason why we should not use it as long as it exists as a safe depository of the public money. There are many men whose voices we despise, whom, notwithstanding, we would trust with our money sooner than place it in unsafe hands? But can any one say that the newly selected State Banks have not been, and will not be guilty of more flagrant abuses and deeper corruption than any which have been found in the Bank of the United States. For one, I have no doubt of it, for I have the same opinion of all Banks. They all go for their own interest, and care not for the people, except so far as the people may contribute to swell their profits. They all, at times, abuse their powers; an evil inseparable from human institutions. But if the Bank has violated its charter let it be tried, like every other criminal is tried, according to law. That law authorizes the President to issue a *scire facias*, and have that fact tried by a court and jury. If found guilty, its charter is arrested at once. This course, however, has not been pursued; the Bank still exists, and will continue to exist till the end of its charter. As long, therefore, as it does exist, I felt it my solemn duty to use it for the convenience and benefit of the Government and people, as the best fiscal agent for the collection, safe keeping, and disbursement of the public money.

The public interest, therefore, seemed to demand that the public money should be continued where it had been placed by law, and where it was admitted to be safest. The immense losses formerly sustained by State Banks ought to have taught us a lesson not so soon to be forgotten. But there are other considerations of the most vital importance, and essentially involving the preservation of our free institutions.

Early in 1833 the President, as it was his duty, called the attention of Congress to the safety of the public money in the Bank of the United States. The subject was referred to a Committee, and examined. That Committee reported, "That the public money was safe in the Bank of the United States, and ought to be continued." The House confirmed that report by an overwhelming majority. The Secretary of the Treasury, at the suggestion of the President, appointed a special agent to examine into the condition of the Bank; that agent reported that the Bank was entirely sound, and the public money entirely safe. But still more. The President called a council of his own cabinet. In that council this whole matter was examined and discussed; and a majority of his own cabinet decided that the public money was safe, and ought to be continued where it was. In the face of all this, the President required the Secretary of the Treasury to remove the public money. The law had confided this power to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to him alone, and had made him amenable to Congress for the proper exercise of it. The Secretary, Mr. Duane, with a firmness and independence honorable to himself, refused to do that which he honestly believed to be improper, and which a large majority of the representatives of the people had said ought not to be done. For this refusal he was dismissed from office. And let me ask if there be a single friend of the President, free from party and free from passion, who does not sincerely regret this rash act, this proscription of an honest man for opinion's sake—this unjust punishment for doing what he honestly believed to be his duty to the country and to the people?

But further. By this act of Executive power the President has claimed and now exercises unlimited control over the public revenue. He has

taken it from its legal custody, and placed it in such Banks as he chose, upon such terms as he might think proper. Upon the same principle he can remove it to-morrow, and place it in other Banks, or in the hands of his own friends. Is not this substantially a violation of that article in the Constitution which declares that "no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law?" But the President, in his Protest, asserts his right to the custody of the public money, and declares that Congress cannot deprive him of it! Is it so? Is it true that the representatives of the people, who alone have the right to lay taxes and raise a revenue, have no right to take care of it when so raised? The power to raise money implies the power to take care of it; and it would be worse than idle to impose upon Congress the power and duty of raising revenue, if, as soon as it is raised, the Executive could seize it and take it under his own control. In England, from which we borrow many of our institutions, the King has no more right to touch the public money than one of his subjects; and the people here have a security against oppression in the fact that, if the King abuse his powers, the Commons, who are the representatives of the people, can withhold supplies. And will it be contended, is any one so slavish as to admit, that in this land of liberty the President is entitled to exercise more power than the King of England can rightfully do?

In all Governments there are many great and dangerous, but necessary powers. The security to liberty consists in the proper division and distribution of these powers among the various departments of Government. The most important and dangerous of these is the money power, and the military power—the purse, and the sword. The wisdom of our fathers, who framed our institutions, saw the necessity of keeping these two great powers separate. They therefore gave to Congress the power to raise revenue, and to the President the command of our army and navy. And, permit me to say, that whenever the purse and the sword shall become united in the same hands, and the people shall acquiesce in such a union, the days of American liberty are numbered. It is against this union, so fatal to our free institutions, that I have contended. The President, under the Constitution, brandishes an unsheathed sword in one hand—place but a well stuffed purse in the other, and no monarch would desire more. I have confidence in the patriotism of our present Chief Magistrate; I do not believe he would abuse these powers to oppress or enslave the people; but whatever power you concede to him you must concede to his successors, for power once gone from the people is never returned to them; and in the hands of some more youthful and ambitious chieftain, your liberties will be cloven down. It becomes us, therefore, to watch, to guard with jealousy against the encroachments of power, and to endeavor to transmit, unimpaired to posterity, the rich inheritance of liberty bequeathed us by our fathers.

But, fellow citizens, I cannot yet dismiss this subject. It is one full of interest to the people, and I must be allowed to speak with the freedom becoming the representative of freemen. I feel that I have no object but truth, and no motive but your welfare. The President, in his first annual message to Congress, declared himself in favor of a National Bank; and, in his Veto Message to Congress, in 1832, he says "a Bank (of the United States) is both convenient to the Government and useful to the people." So thought many of his best friends; I was of that number. Though opposed to the recharter of the present Bank, we were still in favor of a Bank of the United States, belonging exclusively to the people of the United States, under proper limitations, and with such provisions as should protect the rights of the States, and secure the people against the abuses which had been found in the existing Bank. The President, in his Veto Message, told Congress if he had been consulted he could have furnished the plan of such a Bank. At this day, it seems to me unnecessary to use arguments to show that such an institution is not only necessary for the collection, safe keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue, but indispensable to a sound currency, in which the great mass of the people are so deeply and vitally interested. Experience, worth more than argument, has convinced us of this truth. In 1812 the old Bank of the United States, which was established by the first Congress, and approved by the father of his country, expired. Congress refused to recharter that, or incorporate any other Bank. They made the experiment, which we are about to repeat, of depending entirely on the State Banks. That experiment was a fatal one. By the frauds and failures of these State Banks, the Government lost immense sums, but the loss to the Government was trifling compared with the loss sustained by the people from a deranged and depreciated currency. The State Banks every where stopped specie payment. Their notes fell to 25 and even 50 per cent. below par: our merchants who went abroad for the purchase of their goods, had to deduct this per cent. upon the whole amount of their purchase. But the loss fell not upon them, but upon you, their customers. So fatal was this experiment in all its parts, that Congress, in 1816, was compelled to establish the present Bank, which received the approval of James Madison, then President of the United States, and the venerable author of the Constitution.

The first Bank of the United States came warm from the hands of those whose valor achieved our liberties, and whose wisdom laid the foundation of our institutions. The origin of the present Bank is not less respectable. It was established by the republican party, who ruled our councils during the last war, and who, in the darkest period of it, "stood by their country's glory fast, And nail'd her colors to the mast."

It seemed to me, therefore, that, if experience was worth anything, it had taught us the folly of depending entirely on State Banks as a safe depository of the public money; and that if the sanction

of great names was worth anything, we had the highest authority both for the constitutionality of a Bank of the United States, and its indispensable utility, in checking and controlling the spurious issues of State Banks, and in furnishing to the country a sound currency.

Such I understood to be the views of the President, and that at a proper time he would, as he had said, present us with the plan of a Bank, "both necessary to the Government and useful to the people." What, therefore, was the surprise and astonishment of his best friends, when upon the removal of the deposits he announced to the country that we were to have no National Bank, and that he intended to make another experiment of the State Banks; an experiment which in my opinion will prove as fatal as the other experiments on this subject have heretofore proven. What, let me ask, has produced this extraordinary change in the mind of the President? What magician's wand has struck the mind of the old hero, and changed his policy upon this important subject? I have no hesitation in saying that it has been brought about by the intrigues of the friends of Mr. Van Buren. It is a New York measure, and her mistress of this Union, and the other States her handmaids. I beg the earnest attention of my fellow citizens to this important subject. The State of New York is a great commercial State. Most of our public revenue is collected in that State. The importing merchants there pay the duties upon their imports which are added to the price of the goods, and ultimately paid by those who consume them. I have shown that, when this revenue is deposited in the Bank of the United States it is used, until the Government has occasion for it, for the common convenience and benefit of the whole people of the United States, because the Bank has branches in every part of the Union, and because the Government owns a large amount of stock in that Bank. But how is it now? Most of the public revenue is placed in the State Banks of New York, kept and used without interest for the sole and exclusive benefit of the Banks and people of New York. You get none of this public money, nor your Banks, although you pay the tax in common with the people of New York. Is this just or equitable? But this is not all. There is another consequence of this fatal policy which will prove still more oppressive to us. Most of our merchants purchase their goods in the city of New York. At present these goods are bought with the notes of the Bank of the United States, upon which there is no discount. In the absence of a National Bank, our merchants, as formerly, must depend entirely on the State Banks, and, as formerly, the State Bank paper will be at a discount of from 5 to 25 per cent., perhaps more. The merchants will not lose this heavy discount; they will add it to the price of their goods and you must pay it. For whose benefit will you thus be compelled to pay this heavy indirect tax? For the benefit of the Banks, and brokers, and money shavers of New York. She has the free use of most of the public deposits, and will levy this additional indirect tax from every portion of the Union that trades with her. Well may she glory in such a system; while it will exhaust and oppress you, it will enrich and magnify her. She may then well be called the empire State, and we her humble tributaries. Fellow-citizens! are you willing to such injustice? I know you have men among you who are willing, for party purposes, thus to degrade and enslave you, but it shall never be done by my consent or co-operation. I never will consent, for any purpose, to abandon your rights and your interests. Sincere and heartfelt pleasure it will at all times afford me, to sustain the Administration when I think it right, and equally determined am I to oppose it, whatever it may cost me, when I think it wrong. I belong to the legislative department. As your representative, I felt it my sacred duty to take care of the people's money. While, therefore, I voted against the recharter of the Bank of the United States, I also voted for the resolution declaring that the public money was safe in the Bank, and ought to be continued. That vote met your approbation, for it was before my last election. In opposition to this expressed will of the people, through their representatives, the President assumed a control over the public revenue and ordered it to be removed. It is this act of the President which I do condemn. Certain it is, that it has produced no good, and equally certain that it did produce, at that time, much evil. For the President I have the most entire respect. I believe him both patriotic and honest. I acquit him of any impure motives or ambitious designs in assuming to himself a control over the public revenue. But he has been misled, by the ambitious and designing intrigues by whom, unfortunately, he is surrounded. In his honest zeal to destroy the Bank of the United States, he has been misled by these men into the adoption of measures which, if sustained by the people, must change the character of our Government, and ultimately lead to its overthrow.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.
The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1835, was \$2,011,777 55

The receipts into the Treasury during the year 1834, from customs, were \$29,032,509 91
From Public Lands 3,937,032 55
From stock in Bank U. S. (dividend and sales of principal) 610,295 00
From other sources 337,949 79

33,948,425 25
Making with balances of 1st Jan. 1833, 35,900,203 80
The expenditures for the same year, exclusive of the payment of the public debt, were 22,713,755 11
There was applied to the payment of the public debt during that year 1,543,543 38
24,257,298 49
Leaving a bal. in Treasury on 1st Jan. 1834, 11,702,905 31

The receipts during the year 1834, from customs, were 16,714,957 15
From the public land 4,537,000 69
From stock in U. S. Bank, 686,649 50
From other sources, 132,728 21
31,791,335 55
33,494,340 89

The expenditures for 1834, exclusive of public debt, were 16,485,445 53
There was paid towards the public debt, which extinguished it, 6,176,355 19
34,661,800 74
Leaving in Treasury on Jan. 1, 1835, \$6,832,539 13
The estimated receipts for 1835, are \$20,000,000 00
The estimated expenditures for same \$19,665,541 53

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The estimated receipts for 1835, are \$20,000,000 00
The estimated expenditures for same \$19,665,541 53

In this statement of our receipts and expenditures, there are two things which cannot fail to strike your attention; one is the entire extinguishment of the public debt, and the other the rapid and alarming increase in the public expenditures. While the first, I am sure, will afford you heartfelt satisfaction, the last must be a source of the deepest regret. In my address to you in 1832, I called your attention to this extraordinary increase in our public expenditures. I attempted then to explain the cause of this prodigality. I do not throw the entire blame upon the President, for in many respects he has done much to prevent it. But for his vetoes upon roads and canals it would have been much more. Congress is equally or more to blame. The whole tendency of the Government is towards prodigality; and unless some great and successful effort be made to arrest it, the Government will become more prodigal and corrupt than the most corrupt monarchy in Europe. The expenses of this Government, in the early history of it, did not amount to more than three millions of dollars. Under the late Administration it had grown to what we then considered enormous—nearly twelve millions! What it will be in a few years more, no one can foretell. I must say for myself, however, that this immense expenditure has not been caused by any vote of mine, nor shall it receive from me any countenance or support. Economy is indispensable to a free government. Extravagance and profusion in our expenditures must, from necessity, oppress the people, and at the same time corrupt the Government; and corruption in the Government will destroy the spirit of liberty in the people. Sincerely delighted, therefore, should I be to see the Government return to that simplicity and economy which characterized its early history, and from which we have so woefully departed.

SURPLUS REVENUE.

The public debt is extinguished, and the revenue is now greater than what is sufficient for the necessary wants of the Government. An overflowing Treasury invites to prodigality and corruption those who administer it. The most obvious policy would seem to be to reduce the taxes on imports, so as to bring the revenue down at once to the necessary wants of the Government. But this cannot be done before the year 1842. The compromise bill provides for a gradual reduction up to that period, and the peace of the Union demands that that compromise should not be disturbed. There ought, therefore, to be a surplus revenue for several years to come. To dispose of this surplus so as to prevent the wasteful and dangerous use of it by the Federal Government, various plans have been proposed. One was to dispose of the revenue arising from the sale of the public lands among the States according to their representation in Congress. This was the object of Mr. Clay's celebrated *Land Bill*; and the plan seemed to be so equitable and just, that I regret it did not meet the approbation of the President. The public lands were either purchased by the Federal Government at great expense, or were originally given by the States to the Federal Government "for the common benefit of all the States." Those were the terms upon which the lands were given, and I do not see how these terms could be more strictly and properly complied with, now that the public debt is paid, than by dividing their proceeds among the States in proportion to their representation in Congress. This would give to North Carolina not less than two hundred thousand dollars annually, which, while it would curtail the Federal Government of some of its dangerous patronage, would give to our State the means of carrying on all her improvements without taxing the people. Besides, it is believed that unless the public lands are disposed of in this way, they will in a few years, for party purposes, be given to the States in which they lie. Such a disposition would be most unjust to the old States, who ought to have an equal share in them. I was, therefore, perfectly astonished that any representative from North Carolina, either here or in her Legislature, should vote against a measure so just, and so well calculated to promote the prosperity and happiness of the State.

It is for the people to say whether they will suffer their most important rights thus to be sacrificed for the sake of party—the public revenue given to one portion of the Union, and the public lands to another. Another proposition, having the same object in view, was presented by a distinguished Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun); it was to amend the Constitution so as to authorize, for a given number of years, a division of the surplus revenue among the States, according to their representation in Congress. I regret, however, that this proposition could not be acted on for want of time.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The Post Office Department has been the subject of severe scrutiny. It was commenced by a Committee of the Senate at the first session. That Committee reported. That report disclosed a scene of mismanagement and abuse in office so unexampled and so startling, that many were unwilling to believe it, and set it down to the score of party opposition to the Administration. The department has become bankrupt, from the immense extra

downside made to favorite contractors, without any adequate service rendered by them, at the mere will and pleasure of the Postmaster General or his subordinates. To make up for this deficiency, the mail routes all through the country have been cut down, and the people are made to suffer for this mismanagement of the department. This is not all: the Postmaster General has presumed to borrow large sums of money from the State Banks upon the faith of the department, in direct violation of the Constitution, which declares that Congress alone shall borrow money upon the faith of the Government!

During the last summer, therefore, when among you, I did not hesitate to pronounce the department rotten to the core. Some doubted, others blamed me; but what is the fact? The House of Representatives appointed a Committee to examine into the condition of the Post Office Department during the vacation. A majority of the Committee was composed of the devoted friends of the Administration, and the unanimous report of that majority sustains every charge preferred against the department. I will not detail facts, but give you their conclusions:

"1st. That the finances of the department have been managed without frugality, system, intelligence, or adequate public ability. The cardinal principles of an enlightened economy have been violated. Expenses have not been kept within the limits of income, and expenditures have not been proportioned to the benefits to be purchased."

"2d. That the form of making and preserving mail contracts is both negligent and confused, and that an ocular inspection of the mail contract books can alone convey an adequate idea of the careless and confused state in which they are kept."

"3d. That the mode of advertising mail contracts has practically inverted the end of the law, and rendered the system of letting, in regard to the more important routes, an empty form, or a bitter mockery. And,

"4th. The practice of granting extra allowances has, at various dates in the history of the department, run into wild excesses; some illegitimate, and, therefore, without an apology; and others legitimate, but very questionable as to their expediency. To this source may be ascribed, without hazard of error, much of the embarrassment of the department; and, in whatever aspect this committee has had opportunity to examine it, it strikes them that its practical operation has been fraught with much more of evil than of good. Among its other achievements, it has signalled most eminently the too ready faith, and too loose business method of the department. The letter of a contractor, suggesting an improvement, and soliciting an extra allowance, not unfrequently has secured the double office of an authority for the grant, and of a record of its existence. Some dark corner of a contract, or loose scrap of paper, is commonly the only official evidence of the order for large disbursements of money under the name of extra allowances. It is a puzzling problem to decide, whether this discretionary power, throughout its whole existence, has done more mischief in the character of impostor upon the department, or educator to contractors. It has, doubtless, been an evil door in both guises."

This is the report of the majority of the Committee. The minority is still more unfavorable, and concludes with a strong intimation that the Postmaster-General ought to be impeached.

But these disclosures, though enormous, are not all. There are others still hid in the recesses of the department, to which the committee were not allowed access. It was ascertained that the Postmaster, since he came into office, has removed upwards of thirteen hundred Postmasters! Many of these men were known to be able, well tried, long tried, faithful public servants. Their successors were, in many instances, both incompetent and dishonest. The committee wished to know the cause of these removals; but the Postmaster-General refused to permit the examination, and the representatives of the people were not allowed access to their own records, to see whether injustice had not been done to free American citizens.—This refusal of the Postmaster-General creates the strongest and most unfavorable inference against him. Guilt alone seeks concealment; and I fear the examination would have disclosed the melancholy fact, that these sweeping removals have been made without cause, to control the freedom of elections, and to dictate to the people who shall be their next President.

If the Postmaster-General has removed these meritorious officers without cause, and for such corrupt purposes, I hesitate not to say he ought to be impeached and removed from office. So thought James Madison—so thought General Jackson. In his letter to Mr. Monroe, in 1817, he advised him to select "officers for their probity, virtue, capacity, and firmness, without regard to party." In his memorial to Congress in 1819, he declares, that "if a public officer is to be removed to create a vacancy or to gratify the ambition of a favorite partisan, then will the patriot have cause to tremble for the honor of his country and the perpetuity of her republican institutions." And in his inaugural address in 1829, he declared that he considered among his most sacred duties "the correction of those abuses which have brought the patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with the freedom of elections." These are patriotic sentiments, honorable both to his head and his heart. From the bottom of my soul I respond to their truth and justice. Whenever the immense power and patronage of this Government, with upwards of one hundred thousand officers and persons in its pay, is brought to bear upon the freedom of our elections for the purpose of controlling and dictating to the people, then may the patriot tremble for the safety of our free institutions.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

There is but one subject more which I feel it my duty to touch upon. It is our foreign relations. With one exception, we are at peace and upon the most friendly relations with all the world.—That exception is France. A treaty was formed with that nation on the 4th of July, 1831, by which twenty-five millions of francs (five millions of dollars) was stipulated to be paid to our citizens for spoliation committed upon our commerce upwards of twenty years ago. This indemnity, although it fell far short of the injury sustained by our people, was every where hailed with demonstrations of joy, because it removed the only obstacle to a friendly and harmonious intercourse with our most ancient ally and friend. But to carry this treaty into complete execution, it was necessary to obtain the approbation of the Chamber of Deputies, who are the representatives of the people. The treaty was submitted to them in 1833, and rejected by a majority of eight only. The king of France immediately applied our Government of the rejection of the treaty, but assured us that he would again present it, and use his best exertions to obtain the approbation of the Chambers. Thus stood the matter at the opening of Congress. The President, smarting under the injustice done to our citizens, and the extraordinary delay interposed to the execution of the treaty, charged the French king with a want of good faith, and boldly recommended to Congress reprisals upon French property, which must inevitably have led to war with that great and powerful nation. Congress, however, has done nothing to encourage such a state of things; but on the contrary, its proceedings on this delicate and important subject are well calculated to secure the execution of the treaty and restore peace to the two countries.

Congress resolved, by unanimous votes, that the treaty was founded in justice, that it ought to be maintained and its execution insisted on, but that no legislative measure ought to be adopted at present. When we last heard from France the President's message had reached Paris. It had created, as was to be supposed, very general excitement, and had produced the most unfavorable effect.—But it was believed that if Congress should do nothing to favor the forcible measure recommended by the President, that the Chambers, who were new members, would approve the treaty and make an appropriation of money to carry it into execution. Sincerely do I hope it may be the case. A war with any nation is a great evil, but a war with France is abhorrent to the best feelings of the American heart. France was our early friend; she stood by us in the most trying period of our history, and generously aided us with her men and money in the achievement of our liberties. Let us therefore avoid, if it can be done consistent with our honor, a conflict with a people endeared to us by so many sacred recollections. To the southern people a war would be peculiarly disastrous; it would plunge us again into another heavy national debt, which would call for another heavy and oppressive tariff. But if war must come, I am sure I but repeat a sentiment common to you all, that we must then stand by our country.

Such are some of the leading topics which I have felt it my duty to bring to your consideration.—Many others I must leave untouched. Since I have been your representative, I have seen much to approve and much to condemn. Many of the measures of the Administration have, in my opinion, been fortunate for the country, while I have believed others unwise and dangerous in their tendency. I have endeavored to pursue the line of duty. It is much more agreeable to a representative to support than to oppose those in power. But I cannot consent to support any Administration right or wrong. Such a blind and slavish devotion would ill become the representative of a free people. I commenced public life, pledged to support the great principles of free trade, equal rights, retrenchment, and economy in our public expenditures, and reform and correction of abuses in the Government. These principles I have endeavored to maintain throughout, and these principles I am determined to maintain and insist on, whoever may come into power. If, in the support of these principles, I am so fortunate as to have met your approbation, I shall be proud to again represent you. If otherwise, I shall return to private life conscious of having endeavored to do my duty to you and to the country, and with no other feeling than that of gratitude for your past kindness to me, and a sincere regret that I was not able to repay it to your satisfaction.

With sentiments of high regard,
I am your friend and fellow citizen,
A. RENCHER.

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

From the United States Telegraph.

It will be seen, by an article from the N. York Courier, which will be found below, that Commodore Elliot took with him to the Theatre, as a body guard, between forty and fifty of the Marines of the Frigate Constitution. By taking so small a number, we may presume the brave Commodore intended to show that the imputations cast on his courage, by the brave Perry and others, were unfounded. The Commander of the Marine says, they were there to "keep order!" that is to protect the gallant Commodore from the hisses of the audience. A thief under the gallows need not have envied the feelings of the Commodore when he entered the Theatre.

OLD IRONSIDES.

Interference of the Military with the Civil Authority.—The United States Frigate, Constitution, got under way yesterday morning and went to sea. She is destined to France, where in the event of the rejection of the indemnity Bill by the French Chambers, she will receive on board our Minister and his family and return to the United States.—But should the Bill have become a law, she is ordered to join our squadron in the Mediterranean.

On Saturday, Commodore Elliot caused a new figure head, being a bust of Andrew Jackson, to be placed on her bows, and in the evening he attended the Bowery Theatre, to receive the plaudits of those who are willing to consider any act of adulation to the President worthy of especial commendation. It was very foolishly imagined that some of the Whigs might be present, who would be more apt to hiss than to cheer the notorious Elliot; but in this they were disappointed. He was received with three hearty cheers from the worshippers of the idol, and consequently the fifty-one United States Marines in full uniform and with side arms! found no employment in defending the sacred person of him who has rendered his name a by-word and reproach throughout the country.

It is indeed a startling fact to place on record, but it is nevertheless true, that fifty-one United States Marines, with a Sergeant at their head, were in attendance in the second tier of the Theatre, and all of them wearing side arms! And what is better evidence of their object in being there, the Sergeant was heard to say, that he had fifty-one with him, and if that number was not sufficient to preserve order, he could procure an hundred more.

We have taken some pains to ascertain why these armed Marines were thus introduced into one of our public Theatres, and although the parties concerned in it are not prepared to admit that they were sent there to put down any citizens who might exhibit a dislike to the character and conduct of Elliot; yet it is admitted that they were not invited, but that each paid for his ticket of admission, and that they were regularly marched to and from, what no doubt was intended to have been, the scene of a bloody contest, if the Whigs had not been timely cautioned, through this paper and other sources, not to present themselves at the Theatre,

in any way interfere with the public honors intended to be conferred upon the great leader of the band of sycophants who have disgraced themselves and their public stations by a blind, abject, and disgraceful sycophancy to the President of the United States.

But whether they were or were not invited by the manager of the Theatre to be present, is perfectly immaterial. The simple fact of a large body of armed soldiers being introduced into a place of public amusement, to overawe and put down our citizens, form a new era in our history, and is calculated to make us tremble for the fate of the Republic. We have neither time or space, to-day, for the reflections which this unheard of, dangerous, and disgraceful act necessarily suggests. Well might Mr. Clay exclaim in the Senate, that "we are in the midst of a revolution," when we thus see the military power brought into contact with our citizens, even in their places of public amusement; and if the officers concerned in offering this insult to our city are not brought before a court martial and expelled the service, then may we indeed admit that the liberties of the country have been destroyed, the reign of terror commenced, and a military despotism substituted for our once free Republic.

It was a cowardly act at best, to bring the Constitution to this port to be disgraced by a figure head of Jackson, because the gallant commander dared not place it on her bows at Boston; but that our city should have been disgraced by the presence of an armed soldier at one of our Theatres, to prevent the people from expressing their feelings against the man who has caused a stain to rest upon the fair escutcheon of our navy; is an act which calls for immediate punishment upon the perpetrators of it. We hope our Common Council will this evening cause an investigation into this high-handed outrage upon our city, and, in the mean time, we call upon our fellow citizens of all parties to unite in denouncing it as the most dangerous of all the "experiments" which have yet been made upon their Liberties.

From the Boston Atlas.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

The partisans of Judge White seem determined to keep the field, notwithstanding the imploring expostulations of the friends of the "regular successor." In discussing the resolutions to amend the Constitution so as to secure the election of President and Vice President to the people, some heretical doctrines were bronched by Mr. Peyton, of Tenn., which called forth the rebuke of Mr. Polk, one of the faithful among the faithful. We subjoin an extract from the remarks of Mr. Peyton:—

Sir, said Mr. P., I cannot shut my eyes to the signs of the times. There are some grounds for doubting whether gentlemen are altogether sincere in their professions of wishing an amendment of the Constitution at this time. They profess to consider an election of the President by the House as the greatest of all political calamities. They carry their apprehensions so far as to contend, in effect, that, to avoid this danger, there shall not—must not be but one candidate of our party. Yes, sir, that one man shall appropriate to himself, in the coming election, the entire strength of our overwhelming party. This is saying, that all but one man of the great republican party in the United States is disfranchised, and that the mantle of its strength must fall upon his shoulders. Why, upon what ground is this argument built up? Because gentlemen say, by possibility the election may devolve upon this House.

Sir, the name of Hugh Lawson White, of Tennessee, is before the nation as a candidate for the Presidency. He has been taken up by the People in their primary assemblies, and in their legislative assemblies, without any solicitation or agency of his own; and, having been thus presented, he will so continue, unless the same power which brought forward his name shall withdraw it. And, sir, there is another distinguished individual of our party spoken of as an aspirant to the same station.—It is true, he is not yet a candidate, as I understand his friends, he will not consent that the People shall have any agency in bringing him forward, but he is waiting to be endorsed by a National Caucus, before he comes into the field. This, sir, will present no difficulty to him. The endorsement will be made; 'tis already arranged, for it is universally admitted that none but his friends will attend the Caucus. Now, as I understand the position of my honorable colleague, and those who act with him, the main reason which they assign for supporting the candidate of the caucus, against Hugh L. White, is, that by possibility the election may come into this House. Yes, sir, this is the pretext by which the People of the United States are to be induced to surrender their right of electing a President, or even to have the claim of any candidate which they may choose to present, considered. Why must they make a surrender of their most important privileges? Because, forsooth, the Constitution ought to be amended, so as to give them more power! Let their representatives make the necessary amendments. But then there would be no pretext for a caucus—no necessity for a Convention—no excuse for disfranchising any man—no argument to force Judge White from the field.

From the Virginia Statesman.

EXECUTIVE PATRONAGE.—MR. CALHOUN'S REPORT.

We present to day some extracts from the very able report upon Executive Patronage, made to the Senate of the United States, by a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Calhoun, Bibb, King of Geo., Webster, Southard, and Benton. This Committee, it is said, were unanimous in their views, as to the alarming extent of Executive Patronage, and the necessity of reducing it. The Report is from the pen of Mr. Calhoun, and like every other production of his gigantic mind, is clear, concise, and vigorous; containing the strongest views, the happiest illustrations, and the most powerful arguments. We have never read a public document of greater ability, and regret that our limits will not admit of its entire insertion.—The subject of which it treats is one of the deepest interest to the American people, and one which imperiously demands their most serious and prompt attention. By means of the patronage of the government, the Executive of this country wields a power truly alarming and dangerous in its character. Although our attention has been frequently directed to this subject, yet we had never fully comprehended the extent of that power, until we saw it developed in the Report before us. The views there presented, cannot fail to excite surprise, even in those who have long looked upon Executive Patronage with apprehension, with the extent of patronage, with

which the Constitution of the country invests the President, is within itself, perhaps, too great; and could the action of the Executive, upon this subject, be confined within the limits there prescribed, it would still be a power, which, in the hands of an ambitious or corrupt Executive, would be dangerous in the extreme. But Mr. Calhoun's Report proves conclusively, that this power has not been confined within its constitutional limits; but that by direct and indirect means, it has wandered forth, accumulating strength, and now threatens, if not soon arrested, to sweep from us every remaining vestige of liberty.

Executive influence (by means of the patronage of the government as now used,) has rallied an immense army of Office Holders and Expectants;—persons either holding or expecting office, or so connected with the General Government as to be dependent upon it. The obvious and irresistible tendency is to corrupt public opinion. Let the candid reader examine for himself the facts stated in the extracts from the Report before us; let him remember the well trained army of upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND PERSONS, either holding offices;—receiving the public money; or dependent upon the will of the Executive;—the countless host of expectants, who are either seeking to displace those in office, or to occupy their places as they become vacant;—let him remember that this immense army of Office-holders hold their places by the tenure of partisan zeal and party service, and that this "countless host of expectants" all look to the Executive for the gratification of their wishes; let him remember that the anti-Republican principle—that "the spoils belong to the victors" is recognized and acted upon by the party now in power;—let him remember that besides the immense power wielded by the Executive, by means of a control of the public offices, that it has now unlimited control over the public funds, and through them, over the whole Banking System of the Country;—that these funds have been, and may yet be distributed among the State Banks, transferred from one to another at the pleasure of the Executive; and we ask, can it be denied, that the present extent of Executive Patronage is dangerous and demands a reduction? This is a question upon which all parties should be united. Heaven forbid that it should be made a party question! The crisis is at hand.—THE PEOPLE MUST ACT;—THE STRUGGLE will be between THEMSELVES and THE OFFICE-HOLDERS!

Correspondence of the Richmond Whig.

WASHINGTON, March 22d, 1835.

It is now given out "in high places," that immediately after the result of the Virginia elections is known, Major Barry will be sent to Spain, Amos Kendall installed as his successor in the Department, and that the General himself will visit Tennessee, for the purpose of securing the vote of that State for Van Buren. Will Virginia instruct Mr. Leigh to resign, that Mr. Rives may take a seat in the Senate to confirm Amos Kendall's appointment as Post Master General? Or what does Mr. Rives and Virginia say to Amos as the successor of Martin Van Buren?

I must, while on the subject of Amos Kendall, record a fact for the amusement of your readers. You have heard of a lithographic print which was hawked about our streets at the rate of \$1 each? The scheme originated with a Mr. Riley, the same who was Amos' instrument in getting up the Hickory Club, who employed a foreigner to execute them. The artist, after delivering 600 copies, demanded payment of his bill. He was put off from time to time, at length brought suit—the Justices of the Peace hold their offices from the President, and the returning officer selects the Justice before whom all business is done. In this case, the warrant was carried before John N. Moulder, Esq., the chief Clerk in the Second Comptroller's Office. He, under one pretence and another, delayed the trial from day to day, until, after a delay of some months, he refused to try it at all—alleging that he would not be troubled with it. The discomfited artist then employed another constable, who carried the matter before a certain Squire Welsh, the brother of a Pennsylvania Editor, and one of the instruments of corruption in that State. He, too, had his difficulties. It was never convenient for Riley to attend. At length the artist found a constable who undertook to bring Riley before the court, and he came. Here follows a copy of the account:

Major Thos. B. Reilly to Philip Haas, Dr.
September 1.—To Lithographic Portrait of Amos Kendall, \$20
100 impressions delivered to Mr. Reilly, 4
26—100 impressions delivered to Mr. Miller, 4
26—50 impressions delivered to Mr. Miller, 2
Oct. 7—300 impressions delivered to Mr. Reilly, 12
1 ream of paper for same, 15
Credit by cash, \$57
32
Remains, \$25

The trial came on, Mr. Reilly insisted that the lithograph had been done by another artist, and that he was not bound to pay for the paper—that the artist had agreed to deliver the copies at four cents. The artist proved that the contract had been for 4000 copies—that Reilly was bound to purchase the paper, and failing to do so, that he had bought it—that as to the \$20 for lithographing the Portrait, he had paid that sum to the person who had transferred it to the stone. The magistrate took the subject under advisement, and then gave a judgment for ten dollars, reserving for further advisement the question of to whom the stone belonged.

I am thus particular, that you may form some idea of the individuals who now administer this government. Here are a set of government officers, the associates and dependants of Amos Kendall, engaged in swindling a poor, unfriended artist, out of the pitiful sum of fifteen dollars, when they had made a profit of four hundred dollars at least, on what he had charged but fifty-seven for. Eight hundred per cent. on his labor was not enough! But see the influence entering the halls of justice. Pahaw!—justice, indeed! Here it is a despotism and Virginia is called upon to disgrace her noble Senators because they have too much character, patriotism, and public virtue to become the pander of such a power. Benjamin Watkins Leigh and John Tyler, the bondsmen of Amos Kendall!! Yes, such is the condition to which the madness of party spirit would reduce the proud representatives of Virginia's sovereignty.—Can it be!—It is in-

possible—much as I have seen to deplore in the course, which some of her degenerate sons have pursued. I will be spared this last degradation—and you, sirs, are entitled to your country's gratitude, for the energy and spirit with which you are sustaining her interest. Go on: we will not yet despair—the people are not yet so steeped in corruption as to become willing slaves to such masters.

From the Richmond Whig.

THE UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH.

A great effort appears to be making among the office-holders to put down the United States Telegraph. They may probably succeed when Amos comes to be Postmaster-General. Some days ago, in consequence of a combination of journeymen, the cessation of the Telegraph was momentarily expected. It is said that the President's health has suffered greatly from the disappointment of his wishes for a French war, and that the Kitchen have got up this war against the Telegraph to amuse his royal appetite for that pastime—as Princes, in former times, hunted the tenants of the forest when deprived of the more rational occupation of cutting the throats of their neighbors. We say again, that the United States Telegraph ought to be sustained. Where the resources of individuals are insufficient, they ought to unite them, and throw in a mite to sustain a paper which has literally sacrificed itself in maintaining the rights of the people. General Green was prime favorite at the palace in 1829.—He disdained to prostitute himself, and longed to support an Administration which no longer possessed his confidence. This ought to elevate him with the people as much as it injured him with power.

CENTRAL DICTATION.

The time once when members of Congress were considered the Representatives of the People, and as such were selected by the people themselves. The time has arrived, however, when members of Congress are held responsible to the Executive; when the test of qualification is not the ability and fidelity with which they have served the people, but the servility with which they have sustained the Executive. To be a supporter of the Administration is now a sufficient recommendation to the partisans of the administration; and hence the Globe, the organ of the party, relieves the people, and nominates members to Congress. North Carolina is especially honored by the guardianship of the Executive press, and her citizens will deserve excommunication if they do not register it the edict of their royal master.—U. S. Telegraph.

The National Intelligencer, alluding to Judge White's vote on the three million appropriation, remarks:

"The Government Paper says that, in voting against the three million appropriation, Judge White of the Senate 'parted from the President and his Cabinet.' How came the President and his Cabinet at this question? Neither the one or the other had recommended the appropriation, or even hinted a wish for it—publicly. Was the extraordinary proposition, to place three millions of money at the sole disposal of Executive discretion, the result of any private intimation from the President? If not, how was Judge White's opposition to that monstrous proposition a 'parting from the President?' We suppose the truth to be, that all party men are expected to know by instinct the pleasure of the President, and vote accordingly; otherwise they are immediately suspected of having slipped the collar."

CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.

It was mentioned the other day, that upon the occasion of the entrance of the venerable Chief Justice Marshall into the Senate Chamber at Washington, the most lively manifestations of respect were exhibited, and marked expressions of satisfaction were visible in the countenances and actions of all present. This silent tribute to the worth and purity of the Chief Justice, displayed in the Senate Chamber, may be witnessed wherever he goes, and in whatever situation he may be placed. So thoroughly are the American people of a knowledge of the high deserts of this excellent man, that on all occasions where it can be shown, they give him the spontaneous and hearty exhibition of their respect and esteem.

Chief Justice Marshall must now be upwards of eighty years of age. Venerable in years, even beyond the ordinary lot of our race, he yet retains that blessed gift, so often denied to men far advanced in life, vigor of mind united with health of body—the sound mind, in the sound body so ardently desired by all to whom Providence permits "length of days." All who read the able and luminous opinions which he gives, comprised in the reports of the cases argued and adjudged in the Supreme Court; all who witness his daily attention to business in the Courts which he holds, and particularly on the Bench at Washington; all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance, and the delight of his daily conversation, will bear witness to the unimpaired strength of his mind, and the unbroken vigor of his intellect. He detects error, sees truth, with the same eagle-eyed knowledge that distinguished him years ago. He still "unties, familiar as his garter," the intricacies and subtleties of the law: he still administers justice, with that inflexible determination which has made the decisions of the Supreme Court not only looked up to here, as the highest authority in jurisprudence which can be quoted, but regarded in Europe with the utmost attention and respect.

Long, long may his life be yet spared to him, and to his country! Far, far removed be the day when the Nation will have to mourn his loss!

Alexander's Gazette.

A Slip between the Cup and the Lip.—The correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette states, that Mr. Hubbard, of New Hampshire, whilst acting as Chairman of a Committee of the Whole House, on Tuesday, during several successive hours, found himself in a state which required repetition. He accordingly dispatched a messenger down stairs, who quickly returned. But the unfortunate Chairman, whilst endeavoring to smuggle the glass of some sustaining beverage to his lips, trying to avoid observation in his elevated seat, was visited by some invidious and unforeseen accident which suddenly emptied the whole draught upon the floor. He was soon afterwards relieved from his hard duty by the Committee rising to report.

The Tennessee papers are, almost unanimously, violently opposed to the Baltimore Convention, which they justly call "a packed jury." The Nashville Banner says—"Tennessee has sent no delegate to this Convention, and its nomination will have no influence on her vote. She votes for White."—Raleigh Star.



THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:
Saturday Morning, April 4, 1835.

ELECTION RETURNS.

We are only able to give the vote at the two following election precincts in this County; but will present a full account in our next:

Salisbury.	For Convention 373.
	Against it 1.
Pinckston's Store.	For Convention 35.
	Against it

THE CONVENTION.

The vote on the proposition for a Convention has now been taken, but the result is not yet known. We have very serious doubts as to the way in which the majority may be.—Certain we are, that it will be adverse unless the East has given a considerable vote for the measure. The truth is, the Act of last Session is not what the West expected, and consequently it has been coldly received. Although it is not what the West looked for, yet on the whole the intelligence of the West thought it was proper under all the circumstances of the case, to carry through the plan, nevertheless, it was difficult to awaken much interest on the subject among the great mass of voters, and in many Counties we fear the polls have been but thinly attended, and in others the votes have not been as unanimous as was hoped for. There are other causes which also have had a tendency to dampen the former ardour of the people on this subject: among the rest, we may name the political condition of the Federal Government: It is not in the nature of things that two strong excitations can be kept up in the public mind at the same time; one will more or less absorb the other. The great interest that has been excited by the acts of the Federal Government has, in some very considerable degree, withdrawn public attention from the defects of our own State Government, and occasioned an apathy of feeling which we greatly fear will lose to us the present opportunity of reforming our system. We may mention, as another cause of this lukewarmness on the question, the spirit of emigration which now prevails in almost every part of North Carolina. Many of our most intelligent and enterprising citizens, influenced by various considerations, are thinking seriously of removing to Alabama, and Mississippi, and some even talk of Texas. They are led to this not more by the superior soil and climate of those regions, than by the narrow policy which has heretofore marked the course of North Carolina, and which, if continued, will drive out thousands and thousands of her best citizens.

We most earnestly hope, however, that the East will give a considerable vote for the Convention, and by that means carry the Convention:—and that this decision will be the beginning of a new era in North Carolina.

GOV. BRANCH AND GEN. JACKSON.

There are some who are willing to be on both sides—who would gladly use Gen. Jackson's personal popularity while they are forced to condemn some of his usurpations. They are able to believe him patriotic, single-minded, pure, honest, despite every proof to the contrary. He may prostitute Executive patronage to promote the success of the Heir Apparent—he may sanction the foulest corruption in a Department, by retaining an officer notoriously faithless to his trust, be he but faithful to the party—he may be actively busy in a dark conspiracy on the character, and even life, of an honorable Senator—but we forbear further enumeration—do what he will; with these charitable, disinterested gentlemen, all is to be attributed to bad advisers—Gen. Jackson himself is immaculate. To such gentlemen we commend the following letter of Gov. Branch.

From the U. S. Telegraph.

GOV. BRANCH AND GEN. JACKSON.

We have received the following note from Governor Branch, which we submit, with a simple affirmative of the truth of his statement as far as we are concerned—

“ENFIELD, March 11, 1835.

“MY DEAR SIR: In the Richmond Enquirer of the 7th instant, I find the following, viz: ‘We are authorized to state, that the President of the United States denies ever having spoken of Mr. Stevenson as Governor or Branch, has represented, or having entertained any such sentiment.’

“In 1829, perhaps some time in the Summer or Autumn, Gen. Jackson authorized us, as the editor of the Telegraph, to deny that he ever said that he would not have appointed Judge Berrien Attorney General, had he known he was professionally engaged for the Spanish claimant; thus giving a positive contradiction to a statement made by his friend, General Call, in answer to an allegation of Col. White's against General Jackson. Under this, Call withdrew and waited for some time—but at length, to save himself from public odium, he exhibits General Jackson's letter of a previous date, in which he says to Call ‘that, had he known of Berrien's being engaged for Spanish claimants, that he would not have made him Attorney General.’ Now, sir, if he was *hardly* enough to authorize you to deny what Gen. Call has since proven to be true under his own hand, what more or better can be expected from him in relation to the facts which I have stated? To please Ritchie, he has screwed himself up to the sticking point, as far as to deny one single fact, in the narrative which I have submitted to the public, thereby virtually admitting the truth of all the rest.”

“History is Philosophy teaching by example.”

Russell, the historian, while philosophizing on the reign of Henry the eighth of England, makes this remark: ‘It (the reign of Henry) teaches us the most alarming of all historical lessons—that absolute despotism may prevail in a State, and yet the forms of a free Constitution remain.’

We ask if the reign of Andrew Jackson does not teach us the same thing? Could the present King of England, with safety to his head, do what President Jackson has recently done? Would Louis Philippe, of France, dare to attempt such acts? No, they could not—but our President King has done them, and “yet the forms of a free Constitution remain.”

We publish this week the Circular of the Hon. Abraham Rencher, Representative of this District in Congress. To make room for this, we have been obliged to omit several important articles.

FRANCE.

“There cannot now be the least doubt that the American indemnity will be voted by the Chamber, since the members of the Commission, elected on Thursday to report on the question, are unanimous in its favor.—The vote of the United States Senate, which subsequently arrived, must remove most of the objections raised by the hurt pride of the French against the payment of the claims. Hence it is probable that the treaty will pass without any paragraph throwing blame on the Ministry.”—*Correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle.*

The New Orleans Courier, of the 10th inst., states that Mr. Li vington, in a letter to one of his friends in that city, gives the greatest hopes of a speedy adjustment of the question of the 25 millions, and says that a large number of the members of the Chamber of Deputies are favorable to the appropriation, and that the whole of the French nation wish it to be made.

“LOOK OUT FOR THE MONSTER.”

In the last four months the Bank has extended its loans more than twelve millions of dollars.”—*Boston Post.*

We have looked out for the monster, but we can boast no great success in our lookings out. It is very chary of showing itself to us. Did the Editor of the Post ever go to Nahant to see the serpent?

BISHOP MCKENDREE.

This highly distinguished prelate—the Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, departed this life the 5th ult. The Christian Sentinel thus speaks of him:—“He was truly a good man, and a good Bishop. His deep devotion to God and his works was only equalled by his senior in office, Bishop Asbury, and that great and laborious man of God, Mr. John Wesley: But it is not necessary to attempt to portray the character of Bishop McKendree, whose praises are in all the Church, and whose uniform piety and devotion were known and read of all men for many years in America, having gone in and out before the people as Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church for nearly twenty-seven years, and as a devoted and untiring minister of that Church for nearly half a century.”

M. Carrell, Editor of a paper in Paris, called “The National,” has been tried before the Chamber of Peers, of France, for a libel on that body, and condemned to undergo the penalty of two years' imprisonment, and to pay 20,000 francs. This is no more than what might have been expected from a body who are only celebrated for their persecution, especially the freedom of the press. The same body passed the edict of the assassination of the gallant Marshal Ney.

The Legislature of New Jersey have passed Acts abolishing public executions; and forbidding, after July 4th, 1836, the circulation of Bank notes under the denomination of five dollars.

The Planters' and Mechanic's Bank of South Carolina has been selected by the Secretary of the Treasury as one of the Deposite, or Pet Banks.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

This distinguished individual had the honor of a Public Dinner tendered him by the citizens of Petersburg, Virginia, on his passing homewards through that place from Washington; and also a like honor from the citizens of Norfolk, both of which he declined, on account of his desire to reach home. Mr. Preston, his colleague, was likewise tendered a Dinner by the citizens of Norfolk, which he accepted; and, in reply to a sentiment given, made an eloquent speech, bearing severely upon “the powers that be.” The following is Mr. Calhoun's reply to the Petersburg Committee of Invitation:

PETERSBURG, March 14, 1835.

GENTLEMEN: It is with extreme regret that I am compelled to decline the invitation of the citizens of this place, in whose behalf you act, to a Public Dinner, to be given at such time as would suit my convenience. The long detention at Washington, in consequence of the severity of the weather, renders it necessary for me to hasten my return home, with as little delay as possible, and I have accordingly made my arrangements to leave this for the South by the Rail Road to-day.—Being thus deprived of an opportunity of meeting the portion of your citizens who have offered me the intended honor, and to make to them personally my grateful acknowledgments, I avail myself of the occasion to make known to them, through you, how highly I appreciate their respect, and the favorable estimate which they have been pleased to place on my efforts in behalf of the institutions and liberties of the country.

I regret, extremely, that the shortness of the time forbids me from touching on the present posture of our affairs. I must content myself with saying, that there never was a period in which our institutions were in greater danger, and when our beloved country called more imporingly for relief. It is impossible for any one, who has not been an eye-witness, to realize the rapid corruption and degeneracy of the Government in the last few years. So callous has the sensibility of the community become, that things are now not only tolerated, but are scarcely noticed, which, at any other period, would have prostrated the Administration of Washington itself. In fact, to prove corruption and abuse, and strengthen the Administration in the affection of that powerful and disciplined corps which is the main support of those in power, and which has unfortunately established so commanding an influence over public opinion. Of this melancholy and alarming truth, we have had of late many and striking illustrations.

It is time for the people to reflect. A state of things so corrupt cannot long exist, and must, if not reformed, lead to convulsion and revolution.

With great respect, I am, &c. &c.

J. C. CALHOUN.

The following is an extract from Mr. Calhoun's reply to the Norfolk Committee of Invitation:

“In times like the present, when corruption stalks abroad in the face of day, when usurpation scarcely designs to cover its daring encroachments with the thin veil of pretext, when principles and practice are openly avowed, and defended, which if sanctioned, must lead to the establishment of irresponsible, and despotic power; when, in a word, the free institutions transmitted to us by our fathers, and the liberty purchased by their blood, are in imminent danger of being subverted for ever, it is indeed grateful, in so dangerous a juncture of our affairs, to meet with the support of those whose intelligence and patriotism give so high a value to their approbation. Having no other object in view but our Country, and our Country's good, I seek no other reward than the approbation of the wise and virtuous, and only that of an approving conscience. Sustained by these, I do not despair, as gloomy as is the prospect. However widely and deeply corruption has spread its roots, there is still a great majority, in whose bosom patriotism is the predominant sentiment. Even among those who are deluded by the tricks, and spell bound by the fetters of party, there are many who, when the final struggle arrives, will be found arrayed on the side of Liberty and the Country.”

TOM BENTON IN HELL!

The following is an extract from a letter written by the erratic Thomas H. Benton, about the time he and his brother Jesse had the famous pistoling scrape with Gen. Jackson in the streets of Nashville, Tennessee:

“I am literally in hell here: (that is, in the vicinity of Gen. Jackson)—the meanest wretches under heaven to contend with; liars, affidavit makers, and shameless cowards. All the puppets of Jackson are at work at me; but they will be astonished at what will happen; for it is not them but their master whom I shall hold accountable. The scalping knife of Tecumseh is mercy compared with the affidavits of these villains. I am in the middle of hell, and see no alternative but to kill or be killed; for I will not crouch to Jackson, and the fact that I and my brother defeated him and his tribe, and broke his small sword on the public square, will forever rankle in his bosom, and make him thirst after vengeance. My life is in danger; nothing but a decisive duel can save me, or even give me a chance for my own existence; for it is a settled plan to turn out puppy after puppy to bully me, and when I have got into a scrape, to have me killed somehow in the scuffle, afterwards the affidavit makers will prove that it was honorably done. I shall never be forgiven, having given my opinion in favor of Wilkinson's authority last winter; and this is the root of the hell that is now turned loose against me.”

From the Raleigh Register, of March 31.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TREATY.

We have been favored by a friend, with a highly important Treaty, concluded at Washington City, on the 14th of March, between the President and a Delegation of the Cherokee Tribe of Indians; by which all the lands belonging to the Cherokees, east of the Mississippi, are ceded to the United States, in the event of the provisions of the Treaty being ratified by the people of the Cherokee Nation, to whom it is to be submitted. The Government, in consideration of this entire relinquishment and conveyance of the Indian lands, agrees to pay (including \$500,000 worth of land west of the Mississippi) the sum of Five Millions of Dollars—a sum which, if equally divided, would give, it is believed, \$500 to every man, woman and child in the Nation. But what greatly astonished us, is, that this Treaty, so important in its details, so materially affecting the States of Georgia, Alabama, North-Carolina, and Tennessee, and so full of interest to the whole Union, is not mentioned, or the slightest allusion made to it, in either of the Washington papers, although a fortnight has elapsed since its consummation. The sum stipulated to be paid, seems to us immense; but the object to be accomplished is so desirable, that we feel disposed to give the Administration the credit of at least one judicious measure. Whilst this arrangement will terminate all the difficulties which the Cherokees have experienced during a residence within the settled portion of the United States, under the jurisdiction and laws of the State Governments, it affords adequate protection to them, and lays the foundation of such social and political establishments in the place of their new abode, as will render them, we hope, a happy and prosperous people.

State Bank of North-Carolina.—At an adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution, on Tuesday last, a further Dividend of Capital, of \$8 to the Share, was declared; which, added to the previous Dividends, makes a payment on each Share of \$98. It is believed that on winding up the business of the Institution, its situation will authorize the Stockholders in dividing *five or six per cent.* more.

We would direct public attention to the notice of the Bank, in this paper, requesting the holders of their Notes to present them for redemption without delay.

Ominous.—We find the following in a Philadelphia paper entitled “The Democratic Herald.”

“Judge White—The Presidency.—The present attitude of Judge White, of Tennessee, appears rather calculated to produce an impression of division in the Democratic ranks of a serious character. But this danger will vanish, when we reflect that, if it should appear formidable when the National Convention meet, that body will dissipate it in a few minutes, by the accession of ANDREW JACKSON, now a *man* among men; a measure every way calculated to avert the defeat of the democratic party by the Whigs;—and more than justifiable by every principle involved in the contest of the party, who are fighting for popular rights, and democratic government.”

F. P. BLAIR'S ACCOUNT WITH THE UNITED STATES BANK.

The following is the account of that precious character, Francis Preston Blair, of the Globe, with the United States Bank, which will show how deep he was in the mud, and how he contrived to extricate himself, and yet who has escaped his abuse, whose private business has been exempt from scrutiny and public exposure!

“On the pay list of the Branch at Lexington, Francis P. Blair appears as payee \$7,500. He is, however, no longer liable for this sum, having made an arrangement with the Agent for desperate debts, at that place, including that debt. His liabilities were as follows:

1820, August 16, F. P. Blair & others,	\$7,500
Interest to Nov. 30, 1830	4,830
	12,130
F. P. Blair & others	3,800
Interest to Nov. 30, 1830, 2,345 86	6,145 86
Feb. 26, F. P. Blair & others 1,500	
Interest to Nov. 30, 1830, 968 50—	2,468 50
	\$20,744 31

On the first of the debts above mentioned, some payments had been made, but in Nov. 1830 F. P. Blair was released from all his liabilities, for the following terms: His fee bill as Clerk, \$37 42
B. Gratz's note, due May 1, 1831, and then paid, for 200 00

Making 237 42
\$207 for \$20,744 31!! And yet this fellow talks of other people's debts!

THE MARKET.

Our streets have exhibited a more animated appearance during a few days of the present week, than for some time previous. Every description of produce meets a ready sale, at fair prices. We quote Cotton at 14 to 16, and advancing. Corn 88 to 90 cents, and scarce.—*Camden Journal, March 28.*

The *Cheraw Market*,—Cotton, 15 a 16 62. A larger quantity has been sold during the past week than in any other week since the 1st of January.—*Cheraw Gazette of March 28.*

DRAMATIC.

THE “Phoenix Theatians” respectfully inform their former patrons, and all friends of the Drama, that they will make their first appearance for this Season, on Tuesday evening, the 7th instant. Salisbury, April 4, 1834.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

In Somerville, Tenn., on the 12th of February last Mr. C. C. DELACH, of Tipton county, to Miss ROSE ANN, daughter of Col. Jesse Allen, formerly of Wilkes county, North Carolina.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 12th ultimo, by John King, Esq., Mr. JOHN H. REED to Miss ELIZABETH WILLIAMS.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 19th ult., by the same, Mr. JOSEPH HIPP to Miss ESTHER BEATY.

In Washington City, on the 19th ult., by the Rev. Obadiah B. Brown, the Hon. JESSE A. BYNUM, of North Carolina, to Miss MARIA, daughter of the late Oliver Funsten, Esq., of Virginia.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

In this County, on the 25th ult., Mr. PHILIP MILLER, in the 76th year of his age. He was a Soldier of the Revolution, and for many years a member of the Lutheran Church.

In this County, on the 30th ultimo, Mrs. SIBILLA MILLER, aged 70 years, relict of Philip Miller, whose death we have just recorded.

Another New Supply

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New-York and Philadelphia with a handsome assortment of JEWELLERY and WATCHES, and will sell cheaper than they can be obtained in this part of the State; they consist, in part, of the following, viz:

Gentlemen's Gold & Silver Lever
Ladies' Gold
Silver English, French, Lapine, and Swiss
Fine Gold Fob and Guard Chains;
Fine Gold and Plated Guard Keys;
Plated Long-linked and Curb Chains;
Silver Butter-Knives and Tooth Picks;
Silver Ever-pointed Pencils—improved;
Fine Shell MUSIC-BOXES;
Superior Razors—made by Roger and Butcher;
Fine Pen and Pocket-Knives;
Shell, Tuck, and Side COMBS;
FINE PISTOLS and Razor Straps;
A fine assortment of Ear-Rings, Breast-Pins, and Finger-Rings.
Silver Thimbles, Bead and Leather Purses;
Silver Spectacles and Silver Spoons;
Steel Chains, Seals, Keys, Key-Rings, &c., &c., &c.
Old Gold and Silver will be taken in exchange for Jewellery.

Watches and Clocks Repaired and Warranted, and Silver Ware made to order;—and, in fact, every article in the Jewellery line is kept constantly on hand by
John C. Palmer.
Salisbury, April 4, 1835.

State of North-Carolina,

ASHE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1835.

Martin Gambill

vs.

Nancy Gambill,

Petition for a Divorce.

IT appearing, to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not within the reach of the process of this Court, and solemn Proclamation having been publicly made at the Court-house door, by the Sheriff of said County, for the defendant to appear and answer, and she having failed: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian printed at Salisbury, and the Raleigh Star, for three months, calling upon the said Nancy Gambill to appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Ashe aforesaid, at the Court-house in Jefferson on the third Monday of September next, then and there to answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise it will be heard ex parte and adjudged accordingly.

Witness, WILLIAM BAKER, Clerk of the said Court, at Jefferson, the 3rd Monday in March, A. D. 1835, and in the 50th year of American Independence. WILLIAM BAKER, Clerk.
By R. MURCHISON, D. C.
April 4, 1835.—13t Pr. fee \$6 75.

POSTPONEMENT!

IN consequence of the late very inclement weather having retarded the progress of training the two nags, the Match Race, for \$400, between the celebrated mare Black Dutchess, and the thorough-bred horse Uwharie, is Postponed until Thursday, the 7th day of May next, at which time it will positively take place.
THE JOCKEY CLUB.

Valuable Land For Sale.

THE very noted and desirable Tract of Land, which contains a most valuable seat for Salt Works, will be offered at Public Sale, at the Court-house in Salisbury, on Tuesday of next May Court. The Salt Lick on this land was anciently visited by wild beasts, and is now visited by cattle, &c., in great numbers. It lies on the water of Dutchman and Bear Creeks, near Bear Creek Meeting-house, in Rowan County. Terms will be made known on the day of Sale, and due attendance given by
ANDREW BEGGERLY.
March 28, 1835. tmc

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase LIKELY NEGROES, from ten to thirty years old, and will pay the most liberal prices in Cash.

All who have such property to sell would do well to call on him, or Mr. John Jones, his Agent. He can be found at Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury, and Mr. Jones at Dr. Boyd's Hotel, in Charlotte.

He thinks it proper to say, that he is not concerned in business with Mr. James Huie, or with any other person.

All Letters addressed to him, or Mr. Jones, will be punctually attended to.

ROBERT HUIE.

Salisbury, May 24, 1834.

B. N. C. WARRICK.

BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

TAKES this method of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Salisbury, that he has taken a Shop a few doors below Mr. Wm. Slaughter's Hotel, where he can be found at all times, (Sunday's excepted,) ready to wait upon all who may honor him with their calls or orders. As it has been but a very short time since he has been in several of the Northern States, for the very express purpose of completing himself in the Tonsorial art, he flatters himself that his work shall be done with as much taste and in as good style as it can be any where South of the Potomac. Salisbury, February 21, 1835. tf

AN.

Vol. 15, No. 46—Whole No. 776.

Or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, After the expiration of 3 months.

such vain amusements as dancing, theatrical exhibitions, &c., in which professors of religion, as well as many clergymen, then indulged their children. This daughter ill brooked these wholesome restraints, and used to make the requisite preparation for an attendance at such assemblies without her mother's knowledge; and by various pretences obtained time for so doing. After her parents had retired to rest, which was usually early, she rose, went secretly out of the house, and partook of her favourite amusement. By some means she entered the house again without detection; and, by a great effort, she was prevented from repeating her wholly

Orthography, Reading, and Writing pr. 50c. \$10.
The Sciences, 15.
Latin and Greek, including the above 30.

H. BROWN,
A. CARMICHAEL,
JOHN FINLEY,
J. VANNON,
M. CHEATHAM,
J. R. DODGE,
A. MITCHELL,
—3m—

April 4, 1835.
The Camden Journal will insert the above 4 times, and send the account to this Office for payment.



Tailoring Business,

IN CONCORD, N. C.

THOMAS S. HENDERSON,

Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has now in his employ several first rate Workmen; and that a full Suit of Clothes can be completed in his establishment at this time in thirty-six hours' notice. He receives regularly the Fashions from the Northern cities as they change, and flatters himself that his Cutting is superior to any done in this section of country. All orders from a distance will be promptly attended to and faithfully executed: Concord, N. C., March 28, 1835. 4w

Earthen-Ware, China, AND GLASS.

T. J. BARROW & CO.

(No. 88 Water Street, New York.)

ARE now receiving an uncommonly great variety of Goods in the above line, selected with great care by the senior partner of the firm, who is now in England expressly for the purpose of procuring the *Newest and most Fashionable Styles.* As their purchases have been made at the lowest rates for Cash, they confidently invite the attention of Customers and Merchants generally to their very large and handsome Stock, assuring them of a determination on their part to offer the best advantages in point of prices and liberality of terms.

Every attention will be given to packing and forwarding our Goods, and all Orders executed with fidelity and promptness. New York, February 14, 1835.—9t

RANDOLPHS & UNDERHILL

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the Public that they have Removed from their Old Stand, No. 143 Pearl Street, New York,

To No. 51 Cedar, near William St., Where they keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

BRITISH AND AMERICAN

DRY-GOODS,

For Sale on liberal terms, and solicit an examination of their Stock from Southern Merchants visiting the city.

Orders promptly and faithfully executed.

New-York, Feb. 28, 1835.—14

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been separately engaged for several years, in the Wholesale Dry-Goods Business, have entered into Co-Partnership, for the prosecution of the same business, under the firm of

HALLOCK & BATES,

At No. 234 Pearl Street, corner of Burlin Slip,

NEW-YORK.

They have availed themselves of ample room, by completely arranging, together with the first floor and Cellar, the spacious Lots of the building in which they purpose to keep a Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry-Goods, Comprising an Assortment which will probably not be surpassed by any in the City;

They, therefore, respectfully invite their friends and Merchants at a distance, to call and examine their Stock of Goods; and they venture to assure them that the prices at which they sell Goods, taken in consideration with the assortment kept, render inducements to purchasers rarely offered.

CHARLES HALLOCK.

GILBERT BATES.

New-York, Feb. 28, 1835. 2m

towns made to favorite contractors, without any adequate service rendered by them, at the men will and pleasure of the Postmaster General or his subordinates. To make up for this deficiency, the mail routes all through the country have been cut down, and the people are made to suffer from its incessant pursuit, the secret of all our mismanagement of the department. This is not all; the Postmaster General has presumed to borrow large sums of money from the State Banks upon the faith of the department, in direct violation of the Constitution, which declares that Congress alone shall borrow money upon the faith of the Government!

During the last summer, therefore, when among you, I did not hesitate to pronounce the department rotten to the core. Some doubted, others blamed me; but what is the fact? The House of Representatives appointed a Committee to examine into the condition of the Post Office Department during the vacation. A majority of the Committee was composed of the devoted friends of the Administration, and the unanimous report of that majority sustains every charge preferred against the department. I will not detail facts, but give you their conclusions:

"1st. That the finances of the department have been managed without frugality, system, intelligence, or adequate public ability. The cardinal principles of an enlightened economy have been violated. Expenses have not been kept within the limits of income, and expenditures have been enormous."

OLD GOLD WITH NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS.
Or Specimens of a new edition of Johnson.
A. The key-note of all knowledge—the first sound infancy utters—the latest pain permits us to articulate. In the Scottish dialect, with an apostrophe it stands for what it really is in every tongue, the all. It was the earliest whisper of language—the human voice which made her first easy upon as it rushed over the lips of man, so soon as they had given way to the earliest respiration of existence.

To Abash. A lost attribute of virtue—supposed to have gone to Heaven in search of some missing star.

Abduction. The Irish method of wooing an heiress. Arcotic. Verses with but one word of meaning in them. Deprived of their initials, they would be even more cadless than they are.

Age. A crime to which no one would plead guilty, even on promise of pardon; a quality in rich uncles, and poor wine, and stupid books.

Anagram. A point—to attain which, many, like fox hunters, care not what they leap over.

Applause. To all but players something unsubstantial as the smell of a dinner, or the sound of a chime.

Asylum. A color nobody can describe, and of which there are no specimens in Syme's Nomenclature—but a great many in love lockets: the name of a village where Apollo delivered lectures on political economy.

Augur—Augur, Reader! It is you alone who can divine the difference between what penetrates dead boards—and fatality.

Austerity. That which effects for its wearer what ice does to the puddle and the pool—hiding either its shallowness or its depth beneath the crust of frigidity.

Aurora. A lady who opens the gates of Heaven, as the old woman unfolds those of the church-porch, so early in the morning that modern poets have never been able to get up to see, and therefore wisely refrain from mentioning her.

Autodidacts. A term which is no longer of weight in society. Like Bonaparte, it lost its own dignity when it assumed an Imperial one.

Biggins. An ancient pneumatic machine for making a noise; the forerunner of some modern journals—being filled with puff; a barbarous instrument—men are positively rewarded by some for still playing upon it.

Bolcom. A place for flour-pots to stand upon—romantic damsels to lean over—and lovers to climb up to.

Bell. A thing that can turn round—men and women's heads, by making them kick their heels.

Bellows. A silk bag with goss in its belly, and an ass at its tail.

Bimbos. To address compliments to a jury, a puny woman, or a rich fool.

Beard. A trophy boys long for every hour from twelve to sixteen, and men curse every morning from twenty to fifty.

Bending. The "first position" in the march of promotion.

Cat. An animal old mids love, because it gives out sparks when it is rubbed.

Damages. The gilding of horns, and Court Plaster for twined souls.

Dancing. That action which is to motion what music is to sound, and eloquence to speech—a movement to which misses are trained for leading bachelors near man-traps, as decoyducks tempt wild ones in the snare.

Debt. "The soldier of society," for men to tolerate each other for what they owe each other.

Deserts. What fortune does to merit; seldom what the gods.

Dun. A more accurate time-keeper than ever Halley made.

Easy. The oxidation of the soul; but it is only the manner minus and metals that rust.

Faces. Not only the title-page of a man—but often, too, the table of contents.

Faction. Any body of politicians who do any thing opposed to any of the notions of any of us.

Fax. An almost forgotten instrument, which was wont to winnow away the frowns of our grandmothers.

Fascination. The air and manner of one's mistress.

Fur. The foliage of the human tree. The drapery of a fine woman's face, and that part of what is connected with their brains, which youngsters must carefully cultivate. The only crop which spiny thick sails can produce, and one that fifty thousand people in the United States can live by cutting.

Fustigation. That power which can create with-out assistance, paint without color, and kill without crime.

Kissing. The lover's employment of lips when words won't pass over them; the poetry of contact; and the dream-drinking of boyhood.

Lies. What any body feels to be true, but fears to have known.

Lovers. One who lures himself, to obtain possession of another.

Moment. A slip of the wing of time. The life of a thought.

Non. The cost of one ounce which suffices for greatly at the expense of the other four—and common sense builds. The tall tale of conviviality, which will accompany one into his cups, and yet be the last to blanch and blab about the matter.

Originality. The only thing impossible of attainment by perseverance; a mark no one ever hits by aiming at it.

Pain. The primum mobile of life, since to escape with reluctance, at the bidding of our fears or physical necessities.

Pun. The lever of Archimedes.

Physic. Any preparation which we swallow with reluctance, at the bidding of our fears or physical necessities.

Pun. The paper-currency representative of, but not always convertible into, the bullion of wit.

Quick. A title which the Faculty assume the power of conferring on all who kill without their permission.

Robbing. Of all arts, that one which admits of being done in the greatest varieties of ways.

Tavern. An independent territory, which a shilling makes you a sovereign. A place where diners are more cheaply bought by coin, than elsewhere by complaisance.

Violin. An instrument which a man seldom arrives at perfection in playing, till he is too deaf from age to hear his own notes.

Yarn. An enjoyment never to be indulged in in the presence of a sweetheart or a patron. A thing impossible to do in reading our lucubrations.

Yes. One of the syllables of fate—a peg upon which destiny hangs the hope of lovers.

Yielding. What mistresses are when they utter the preceding short word.

MOUNT VERNON.

A writer in a late number of the New-York Mirror, in an article descriptive of Mount Vernon, says, "these grounds should be the property of the Nation, never to be sold; but kept as a summer residence of the President of the United States; of course, a place where all could visit without trespassing on private property, which is now done to the annoyance of its owners."

This is an excellent idea. Mount Vernon is the spot where Washington lived in tranquility after retiring from the cares and turmoils of public life. It is the hallowed spot where the remains of the Father of his Country are deposited, and the sight will always awaken feelings of patriotism, and kindle pure delight in the bosom of every lover of Liberty.

Mount Vernon should belong to the Country; and then every American who makes a pilgrimage to the banks of the Potomac, could claim that as a right, which he now asks as a favor, to wander over the grounds of Mount Vernon, and ponder on the mighty events of the past, while standing before the Tomb of Washington.—Boston Mercantile Journal.

WOMAN'S KINDNESS.

Mr. F. Grunnet, M. P., relates the following incident, which occurred while he was passing through a small village near Rochefort, as a prisoner, under a military escort. It will show to those acquainted only with modern customs, the value of the kindness formerly practiced in washing the feet of strangers. St. Paul, in enumerating the deeds of kindness which especially recommended aged widows to the kindness of the church, says: "If she have lodged strangers, if she have washed the feet of the afflicted," &c.

I had obtained a supply of canvass for my feet, which were much blistered and extremely sore, but this was soon worn out, and I suffered dreadfully. About noon we halted in the market place of a small town, bearing every mark of antiquity, (I think it was Melle), to rest and refresh.

To escape the sun I took my seat on an old tree chest, standing in front of a huckster's shop and removed my tattered moccasins. Whilst doing this, an elderly woman came out of the shop accompanied by a young girl, very prettily dressed. "Pauvre garçon!" "Pauvre prisonnier!" were uttered by both. The girl, with tears in her eyes, looked at my lacerated feet, and then without saying a word, returned to the house. In a few minutes afterwards she reappeared, but her fiery had been taken off, and she carried a large bowl of warm water in her hands. In a moment, the bowl was placed before me, she motioned to me to put in my feet, which I did, and down she went upon her knees and washed them in the most tender manner. Oh, what luxury was that half hour! The elder female brought me food, whilst the younger, having performed her office, wrapped up my feet in soft linen, and then fitted on a pair of her mother's shoes.

"Hail! woman, hail! last formed in Eden's bowers, 'Midst humming streams and fragrance-breathing flowers;

Thou art, 'mid light and gloom, through good and ill, Creation's glory, man's chief blessing still!

Thou calm at our thoughts, as halcyons calm the sea, South'et in distress when servile minions flee; And oh! without the sun-bright smiles below, Life were a night, and earth a waste of woe."

During the process above mentioned, numbers had collected round and stood silently witnessing so angelical an act of charity. "Eulalie" heeded them not; but when her task was finished, she raised her head, and a sweet smile of gratified pleasure beamed on her face.

Shaving in Spain.—An Irish gentleman traveling through Spain, went into a barber's shop to get shaved. The man of foam, with great obsequiousness, placed his customer in a chair, and commenced operations by spitting on the soap and rubbing it over the gentleman's face. "Blood an' ouns!" was the illegitimate remark of the Irishman. "Is that the way you shave a gentleman?" at the same time preparing in his wrath to overturn the wig minister. "Then how do you shave a poor man?" "We spit on his face, and rub the soap over that," was the Spaniard's reply. "Oh, then, if I remember nothing else but the one thing, it'll be the Spanish barber's distinction;" and so saying, the Irishman rose, paid the demand, and departed.

A Candid Confession.—The Editor of the Georgia Journal says:

"The earth was this morning covered with snow and the editor's ideas are as stiff as the printer's fingers. How shall they be set free from the icy bondage? The printer says a rousing fire will do for him; but what shall culmen a stupid fellow's noddle? Knock as you will, there's nobody at home."

Anecdote of a Learned Judge.—Keep silence in court," said an impatient Judge; "why will you not keep silence? Here, I have judged a dozen cases this morning, and have not heard a word of one of them."

Mansion Hotel,

Situated at the North Corner of the Courthouse, SALISBURY, N. C.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Public in general, that they have recently purchased and taken possession of the above well-known Establishment. They deem it unnecessary to say any thing in regard to the location of the Hotel, as its many conveniences are already known to the travelling public, or can be seen at a single view of the premises. They therefore content themselves with assuring all who may have occasion to visit or travel through this section of country, (Stage-Passengers, Private Gentlemen, and Families) that the accommodations at the Mansion Hotel cannot be surpassed by any house in this State.

With a well-built and well-arranged house, elegant Dining and Lodging-Rooms, clean and well-served Beds, first-rate Cooks, attentive and industrious Servants, well-furnished Table and Bar, and an accommodating Landlord, the proprietors of the Mansion Hotel can with the greatest confidence insure to all who may honor their house with patronage, a large amount of comfort.

To Travellers.

The Great Western Mail-Line, the Direct Line to Raleigh, and the Cheraw Line, all stop at and depart from the MANSION HOTEL; and, having an extensive and secure Stable, and Outlets who are industrious and well-disposed, travellers in private conveyances or on horseback are assured that no pains will be spared to fit their horses for duty on the road after leaving the establishment.

HENRY W. CONNER,
RICHARD W. LONG.

Salisbury, November 8, 1834.—6m

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS FOR 1834-35.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner—on terms as reasonable as any in this section of country.

H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general.

He flatters himself that his CUTTING is really superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fashions as they change both in the large cities of this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be executed in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same punctuality and care as if the customer were present in person.

Salisbury, May 17, 1834.—1y

FREIGHTING

On the Pee Dee River.

THE Subscribers have a NEW BOAT on the River, running from this place to and from Georgetown, (S.C.) of such a draft as to enable her to come up at the lowest stage of the River.

They have now building, in Charleston, another Boat, of the same description, which will be in the same trade by the first of August next.

These Boats will enable us to Freight for our up-country friends with certainty and despatch. Our rates will be as low as any Boat on the river; and, in addition, we agree to forward all the goods that come by them, to our care, FREE OF CHARGE.

Our Warehouses and Cotton-Sheds are so situated as to be entirely safe from fire. No charge made for storing either Goods or Cotton. We will advance, in cash, two-thirds of the value of any kind of Produce left in our charge for shipment to New-York or Charleston.

LA COSTE & McKAY.

Cheraw, February 7, 1835. eodt

TILFORD'S

Patent Straw-Cutter.

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the exclusive right for Making, Using, and Vending the above valuable Machine, for the Counties of Rowan, Iredell, and Cabarrus, offers the same to the Farmers of those Counties at a very low price; the right of making single Machines can be had at any time. He will have a number of Machines made in a very short time for sale.

JAMES COLES.

Rowan County, March 21, 1835. if

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER Offers for Sale

300 Acres of Land

in the Forks of the Yadkin, Rowan Co.

Among other advantages which it has, it is well supplied with good water, and is convenient to several never-failing Mills. For further particulars apply to William F. Kelly, at Mocksville.

E. M. KELLY.

Rowan County, Feb. 28, 1835. 2m

State of North Carolina:

Court of Pleas and Quarter-Sessions,

FEBRUARY TERM 1835.

William Hall } Original Attachment levied on
vs. } 250 Acres of Land, more or less.

It appearing, to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, on motion of the Plaintiff, by his Attorney, Ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the Defendant be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, at the Courthouse in Salisbury, on the third Monday in May next, to show cause, if any he has, why the land shall not be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's debt.

JOHN GILES, Clerk.

March 14, 1835. 5t Pr. fee \$2 16.

THE THOROUGH-BRED HORSE



REFORM.

WILL stand the Ensuing Season at the following places in Rowan County, viz: One-third of his time at the Stable of the Mansion Hotel, in Salisbury; One-third at Mocksville, and the balance of his time at Mr. George McCannaghey's Store, twelve miles West of Salisbury. He will be let to mares at the reduced price of \$20 the Season, payable on, or before the 15th day of June, 1835, at which time the Season will expire. The greatest care will be taken to prevent accidents, but the subscriber will not be liable for any that may happen.

March 21, 1835. R. W. LONG.

DESCRIPTION.

REFORM is a Dark Brown, fifteen hands and one inch high, with black legs, mane and tail; and considered as the best judges of both Maryland and Virginia possess as many good points for a STALLION as any HORSE IN AMERICA. Gentlemen wishing to raise fine horses would do well to embrace this opportunity, for such a horse is rarely offered to the Public in this section of country. The following Pedigree, signed by one of the most respectable Gentlemen in Maryland, is sufficient to warrant the public that Reform is of the purest blood.

Pedigree and Performance.

REFORM was got by Marylander, dam by Richmond, granddam by Ogle's Oscar, g. granddam by Grey Diomedes, g. g. granddam by Hall's Union, g. g. g. granddam by Leonidas, g. g. g. g. granddam by Othello, g. g. g. g. g. granddam by Gorge's Juniper, g. g. g. g. g. g. granddam by Morton's Traveller, g. g. g. g. g. g. g. granddam by Col. Tasker's Selima, by the Godolphin Arabian.

Marylander, Reform's Sire, by Rattler, dam Noli me Tangere, by Topgallant out of Castanira, Old Sir Archy's dam—Rattler by Old Sir Archy, dam by imported Robin Red-Breast, and full brother of the distinguished racers Sumter, Flying Childers, and Firlitia, the victor of the celebrated Ariel, in a match for \$20,000 a side.

Polly Hopkins, Jackson, and Lady Relief, the victor of the renowned Trifle, in a twenty mile race, have also descended from the same illustrious line of ancestry.

Richmond, the sire of Reform's dam, by the distinguished racer Ball's Florizel, dam by Old Diomedes, granddam Wickham's Alderman Mare, who produced the distinguished race horse Tuckahoe, g. granddam by Clockfast, g. g. granddam by Wildair—thorough-bred, and from whom have descended some of the most distinguished race horses in the country. Mr. Wickham, of Virginia, bred both Richmond and Tuckahoe.

The following remarks are copied from Mr. J. S. Skinner's Sporting Magazine: "He (Reform) ran many fine races, generally under disadvantages as to training and management, but always with credit as a fast and honest racer. To establish his character as a race horse, it is only sufficient to remind our readers that he twice beat Ace of Diamonds, who beat him once; that he also twice beat Tychicus, who also beat him once. He ran a fine race at the Central Course last Spring (of 1833) beating fine horses, viz. Columbus, Whitefoot, Floretta, and distancing Orange Boy, who afterwards beat easily the famed racers Medoc and Anvil."

Orange Boy, it will be recollected, beat Mr. Mull's gray mare, Betsy Sanders, at Salisbury, in the fall of 1832.

GEORGE SEMMES,

Prince George County, Maryland.

The Thorough-bred Young Horse



WHITE-STREAK.

WILL stand the ensuing Season at my Stable at Beattie's Ford, Lincoln County, N. Carolina, and perform service at \$10 the Season, \$15 to insure, and \$25 the Leap; 50 cents to the groom in each case. Particular attention will be paid to Mares left with the Horse, but no liability for accidents or escapes. The Season to commence on the 1st of March, and end on the 1st of July.

PEDIGREE.

Whitestreak was got by Lafayette, he by the imported horse Bluster, he by Olando, a son of Whiskey, and out of a High flier Mare, sister to Escape, by Pegasus, her dam by Squirrel; Pegasus was got by Eclipse, out of a Bosphorus Mare, sister to Grecian Princess. Orlando's dam, Eneline, was got by Highflier; her dam by Miss Limon's Sister Marden, by Matchem Saltum, a son of Eclipse, out of a Calash Mare by Herod, her dam, Herra, by Matchem Regulus, and he by the Godolphin Arabian, out of a Chesnut Mare 16 hands high by Alexander. Orlando's g. g. g. granddam by Burza, out of Rose by Sweetbriar, and own sister to the celebrated horse Macedonias. Lafayette's dam by the celebrated horse Dunganon, he by Medley, out of a Mark Antony Mare.

Whitestreak was out of Fox; she is out of the Janus and Wildair stock, descended from the old imported Jolly Rodger, and from the imported Mare, Mary Grey. Fox was raised by Col. R. Walker, of Virginia, who said she was a fine blooded mare of the above stock of horses.

Whitestreak run one Race, at Danville, Virginia, free for all horses, for 100 Barrels of Corn—Corn at \$4 per barrel. He DISTANCED THE FIELD at a single heat. Mr. A. J. Davis is of opinion that but few horses in the world can beat him, as to speed—his bottom not tried.

Whitestreak is 5 years old, and 15 hands high. HORACE A. BURTON.

February 28, 1835. if

The Western Carolinian.

BY ASHBEL SMITH & JOSEPH W. HAMPTON

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every SATURDAY, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.

3. Subscriptions will not be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble to collect and transmit their subscription-money to the Editor, shall have a paper gratis during their continuance.

5. Persons indebted to the Editor, may transmit to him through the Mail, at his risk—provided they get the acknowledgment of any respectable person to prove that such remittance was regularly made.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33 1/3 cents for each continuance; but, where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion. If ordered for one insertion only, \$1 will in all cases be charged.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

JOB PRINTING.

THE Proprietors of THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN having a very large supply of

Job Type, Cuts, &c.,

Every description of Printing will be done in the neatest possible style, and on the most moderate terms. Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and forwarded in the safest and most expeditious manner. Salisbury, February 28, 1835.

BLANKS.

WE have on hand, and will dispose of cheap, A Large Supply of BLANKS, Printed in the best manner, and on good paper. Orders from Clerks or others from a distance will be promptly and carefully attended to.

BECKWITH'S Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

THOSE who are afflicted with HEAD-ACHES, HEART-BURNS, and other distressing symptoms of disordered stomach, bowels, and liver, may find relief in Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, which can be had at this Office—price fifty cents per box.

The Doctor, who once resided in this place, but now lives in Raleigh, has, after a long and extensive practice, been enabled to compound a most valuable remedy for the chronic diseases of the digestive organs, so common in Southern climates, especially with those who lead sedentary lives.

It would be an easy matter to make out certificates to prove that these Pills are a "sovereign remedy" for "all the ills that flesh is heir to;" but it is not pretended that they are an universal antidote. Certificates of the most respectable Physicians and other gentlemen can be shown to substantiate their efficacy in the particular class of diseases above spoken of; and the Editor of this paper can testify that he has derived speedy and permanent relief, in the use of them, from a most distressing and long-continued head-ache. Some of his friends tried them, at his suggestion, and experienced the same beneficial effects.

Salisbury, June 14, 1834.—1t

Current Prices of Produce, &c.

AT SALISBURY.....April 1, 1835.		
Bacon,	11 a 12 Molasses,	50 a 60
Brandy, apple,	40 a 45 Nails,	8 a 10
peach,	40 a 50 Oats,	35 a 40
Butter,	01 a 12 1/2 Rye,	75
Cotton, in seed,	11 Sugar, brown,	10 a 12 1/2
clean,	11 loaf,	16 a 20
Coffee,	15 a 18 Salt,	112 a 125
Corn,	45 a 5 Tallow,	10
Feathers,	30 a 33 Tobacco,	8 a 20
Flour,	550 a 600 Wheat, (bushel)	80 a 100
Flaxseed,	100 Whiskey,	45 a 50
Linseed Oil, per gallon, \$1 12 1/2		

AT FAYETTEVILLE.....March 24.

Bacon,	84 a 10	Iron,	4
Brandy, peach,	60 a 70	Molasses,	25
apple,	50 a 60	Nails, cnt.,	6
Beeswax,	18 a 19	Sugar, brown,	8
Coffee,	12 1/2 a 14	lump,	14
Cotton,	14 a 15	loaf,	16
Corn,	70 a 75	Salt,	60
Flaxseed,	125 a 130	Wheat,	90 a
Flour,	43 a 52 1/2	Whiskey,	36
Feathers,	33 a 35	Wool,	16